

Butterflies & Moths of the Spanish Pyrenees

Naturetrek Tour Report

28th June – 5th July 2023



Blue-spot Hairstreaks



Two-tailed Pasha



Edible Dormouse



Purple-edged Copper

Tour report and images by Peter Rich



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Day 1

Wednesday 28th June

This week was likely to be quite unusual for the last week of June/beginning of July. The end of May had been especially wet, and the countryside was amazingly green and full of flowers. We would normally expect temperatures to be in the mid to high 30's, but the forecast was for a week of disruption, cloud, possible storms and wind – none of which seemed particularly promising for a Butterfly and Moth Holiday. But we all learnt a long time ago that you just have to make do with the weather you have and try to fit the programme around the local conditions as best you can. And so it was.

The holiday started in Bilbao to overcast skies and a mild temperature of 20°C, which made for comfortable, if uninspiring driving towards Berdún, two and a half hours away. As we drove on towards Pamplona, the clouds cleared leaving bright sunshine and the temperatures rose to 30°C. We got some good views of Black and Red Kites patrolling the motorway verges. We arrived at the Lumbier Gorge at around 14:30h for a late picnic lunch and a chance to stretch our legs and make a first contact with the local flora and fauna. Cleopatras, Swallowtail and False Ilex Hairstreak were amongst the first butterflies to be milling around our picnic spot, and everyone was having to weigh up the pros and cons of eating lunch or grabbing their cameras. Once we walked into the gorge itself, we quickly found plenty of bird activity to keep us busy. Ravens, Griffon Vultures, Crag and House Martins, Alpine Swifts, Rock Doves and more vultures kept coming and going to the cliff faces over our heads. Cleopatras were very abundant among the Snapdragons, Pistachios, Boxwood and Mediterranean Buckthorn lining the path, as were Blue-spot and False Ilex Hairstreak, Holly and Long-tailed Blue, Spanish Gatekeeper and Clouded Yellow.

The tunnels provided relief from the hot sun and a cooling breeze, the path and lampposts rewarded us with Black Redstarts perched atop them while Rock Sparrows squawked plaintively away above our heads, hidden on the ledges and shelves of the cliffs.

We resumed our trip finally arriving in Berdún and Casa Sarasa in the late afternoon. The beautiful wildflower meadow and avenue of lavender was all in fine flower, as if awaiting a group of insect-loving Naturetrekers! After settling into our rooms, we congregated for drinks and the first of many meetings in the large sitting room, complete with its reference library of natural and local history. A delicious three course dinner was served by Marta González who is now running Casa Sarasa, and after coffee we set the moth trap, hoping for night time visitors.

Day 2

Thursday 29th June

The early risers headed for the meadow first thing, keen to get started. Sean had confessed over dinner to never having heard a Nightingale, so all ears were tuned, hoping to catch the last singers of the season and to be able to share this magical sound with him, before the soundscape shifted into the less glamorous croaks and rattles of a Nightingale's summer calls. The night had been warm and muggy, so it was no surprise to see that the moths had turned up in large numbers. There were more than 40 of each species of Scarce Footman, Pale Shoulder and Four Spot, while almost as abundant were the Bright Waves and Spotted Sulphurs. There were plenty of bigger moths amongst them too, all increasingly active as the morning warmed up. A couple of Alhambran Annulets were in fine condition, while Leopard, Passenger and Goat vied for attention with the Coral Bordered Wave and Fettered Dyer. Three big hawkmoths were present too – Oak, Lime and Spurge, whilst a spectacular Cream-spot Tiger gave everyone a great chance to take some lovely photos.

After a leisurely breakfast we started walking behind the house and down towards the Veral River. A Great Banded Grayling was clinging to the wall of the house, as well as two dozen estivating snails. A quick stop at the “pet” Lizard Orchid, then down the lanes. The butterflies were calm, as it was cloudy and cool, but there were plenty of birds and flowers to enjoy. Booted Eagle, Red Kite, Black Kite, Swifts and a Short-toed Eagle all flew overhead, while on the ground we enjoyed looking at the spiky Pallensis Spinosa, Sideritis Hirsuta and the pink flowers on the hemp-leaved Althaea Cannabina. Going down towards the river we started to find some butterflies – Wall, Speckled Wood, Painted Lady and Common Blue, whilst Serins, Rock Sparrows and Skylarks competed for our attention with their song. At the bridge a Kingfisher made a sparkling appearance, but our attention turned to the Dwarf Elder stands. Here we came across a profusion of Purple Hairstreak, Spanish Purple Hairstreak, Long-tailed Blues, Marbled Whites and Cleopatras all greedily nectaring on the upturned umbrells. A short foray into the riverside forest led us to a clearing where a pair of Beautiful Demoiselles posed on a branch for us. Wryneck, Golden Oriole, Bonelli's Warbler, Chiffchaff and Cetti's Warbler assaulted us with their song, all the while remaining frustratingly invisible.

It was approaching lunchtime, and Marta and Melanie brought us the van down to the riverside, loaded with the picnic. We drove off to the nearby Santa Lucia chapel and set up our tablecloth-covered table and benches near the David Nash Sun Vessels sculptures for the first of many imaginative and tasty lunches.

After lunch we walked around the meadows and the scattered Holm, Portuguese and Kermes Oaks, interspersed with Scots Pine. Here we found False Ilex Hairstreak, Swallowtail, Spanish Scarce Swallowtail and Weaver's Fritillary, whilst a slithering Smooth Snake that disappeared into the long grass turned out to be an Iberian Three-toed Skink once photos and reference books had been consulted. The persistent cricking of Cicadas led us to several empty cases until eventually pure luck revealed a *Cicada orni* calling from a nearby pine tree, virtually invisible despite making such a racket.

The weather seemed to be closing in from the south, so we made the most of the promise of brighter skies to the north and headed up to the Fago gorge. Here we were disappointed to find a couple of cars parked at our usual viewpoint, so we headed further along to another parking spot deeper into the gorge. As luck would have it we came across an amazing stretch of roadside verge covered in scabious and butterflies. It was incredible! Maybe 200 Blue-spot Hairstreaks, 200 False Ilex Hairstreaks, 40 High Brown Fritillaries, 20 Southern White Admirals, 20 Silver-washed Fritillaries, 20 Twin-spot Fritillaries, 20 Cleopatras, 15 Swallowtails, 15 Spanish Swallowtails, Brimstones, Marbled Whites plus over 80 Six-spot and Billowing Burnets. Easily more than 600 individual insects on a 150m stretch of very ordinary roadside. It was one of the most extraordinary wildlife experiences and a staggering thing to try and take in! And despite all this insect abundance we still had time to notice the Long-tailed Tits, Egyptian Vultures and Alpine Swifts cruising overhead. Eventually, as the shadows lengthened and saturated by our Fago gorge experience we turned around and headed down to Berdún, drinks and dinner, quite exhausted by a very full first day.

Day 3

Friday 30th June

The weather had taken a turn for the worse overnight. Strong winds and low temperatures were forecast for the Pyrenees, so we headed south towards Riglos and Agüero. On the far side of the Sierras Exteriores outer foothill ranges, this a place of Mediterranean influence, with olive groves, vineyards, almond trees and rosemary shrubs. Our first stop was around the northern side of the village of Agüero, just under the looming Agüero cliffs. The sky was clear, the temperature just about 20°C, but there was still a stiff breeze. Egyptian Vultures flew to and from the rockface, as did Swifts, Crag Martins, and a pair of Kestrels. Perched on some boulders we caught good views of Blue Rock Thrush on a couple of occasions. Amongst the prickly “Garrigue” type vegetation of rue, gorse, wild asparagus, buckthorn, rosemary, thyme, Mediterranean Spurge and splashes of colour from pink convolvulus, the butterflies started to emerge, despite the wind. There were lots of Southern Brown Argus around, as well as Chapman’s Blue, Small Coppers, Spanish Gatekeeper, Adonis Blue and Ilex Hairstreak. Searching for Black Wheatear we headed along the waterway path until a turn into the shady side of the cliffs made the temperature plunge – not what we have come to expect in Aragón at the end of June!

Changing our focus, we headed in the van to the nearby abandoned village of San Felices. A good dirt track took us along the edge of small fields and more shrubby woodland, where gradually the dominant trees became Arbutus Unedo – the strawberry tree. We were just approaching the houses of San Felices when Liz called out what we had all been scanning for: “Two-tailed Pashal”. We clambered out of the van and headed towards the bush it had disappeared into - later to find it perched in plain sight just over our heads on the pathway. Freshly emerged, with all tails intact, it was a fine spectacle – for many of the group a lifelong held ambition.

Satisfied, we enjoyed our picnic in the shade at the track’s edge, before exploring the meadows around the village. Hovering over some Horseshoe Vetch we came across a female Berger’s Clouded Yellow laying eggs, and then dozens of Spanish Chalkhill Blues – amongst the only Chalkhill Blues we were to see for the entire trip. From the trees we heard an incomplete snatch of Nightingale song – Sean included!

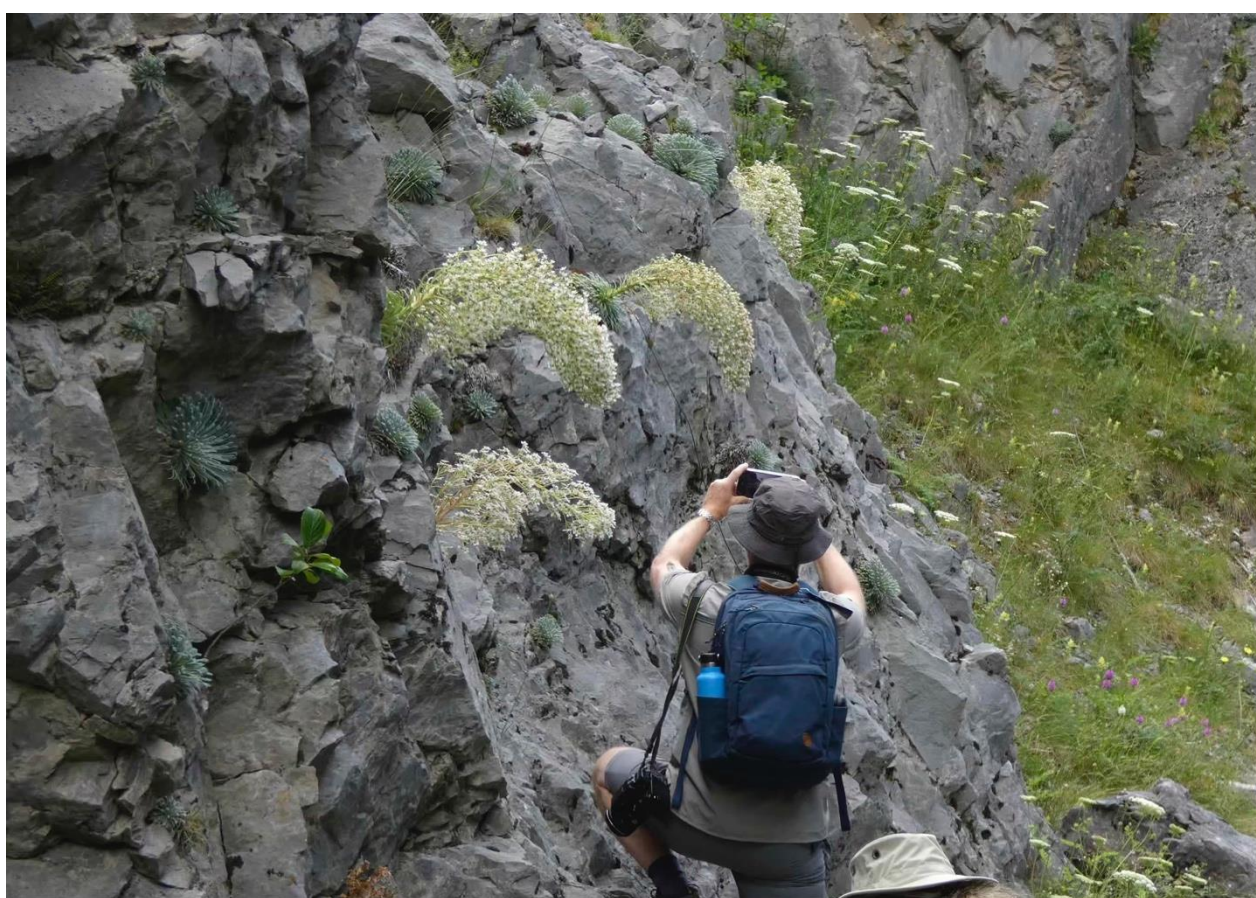
As the afternoon was drawing on, we made our way to the village of Riglos, where coffee and ice cream beckoned. The rock climbers were still clinging to the lower parts of the conglomerate rockface, put off from climbing higher for the fear of rain and we wandered up to the foot of the cliffs themselves, hoping to spot a Nettle-tree Butterfly under the Celtis Australis trees by the village vegetable patches. A splendid male Black Redstart put on a fine show,

but by then the wind was up, the clouds were scudding across the sky and the wind had an unseasonably chilly edge to it – so we called it a day and headed back up towards Berdún and dinner.

Day 4

Saturday 1st July

The weather was far from settled, so we made time initially by visiting the village of Berdún itself. Proud on a rocky plateau over the Aragón valley, Berdún had initially been the site of an Iberian settlement. The Pax Romana put the village down on the lower slopes where Casa Sarasa is to be found, until the 13th century when strife with neighbouring Navarra made occupying the fortifiable high ground an essential strategy for survival. Within the confines of a 16th century perimeter wall the village grew until bursting out down the slopes during the 20th century. We enjoyed a quick walk viewing the highlights of these old houses and the splendid panorama of the flat-bottomed Canal de Berdún with the Pyrenees and foothills stretching away in the distance.



We headed up to Jaca and left up the Aragón valley to Canfranc, stopping just short of the dense cloud that was pushing over the high peaks from France. The temperature was a meagre 18°C. Here in a connecting series of meadows above Canfranc Estación is some great butterfly habitat, as the damp mountain woodland gives onto some patchily grazed fields under rocky limestone crags. In the past this has been a place to spot some of the big names in the European butterfly world – Apollo, Purple Emperor and Camberwell Beauty amongst them. Our first stop here was exactly one of those rocky crags where dozens of the splendid *Saxifraga longifolia*, Pyrenean Saxifrage were displaying their 80cm long flower spikes. Then as we made our way up the pathway we had a sort of cat and mouse game with the clouds – bright sunshine one moment and there were butterflies around, cloud cover again and all went quiet. In some of the bright moments we got some brilliant views of Purple-edged Copper,

Purple-shot Copper and Black-veined White, whilst in the fields we found some *Campanula glomerata*, proud spikes of English Iris, Yellow Rattle, Martagon lilies and a Burnt Tip Orchid. Other butterflies were around too – Amanda's Blue, Large Skipper, Southern Grizzled Skipper and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, while a Western Green Lizard put in a quick appearance. Then the cloud came back down over, and we decided to head south again, away from the mountains.

Our picnic lunch was taken under the trees at the Atarés junction. Here we were sheltered from the wind and the sun shone brightly, and straightaway we started to find butterflies and other insects. Weaver's and Shepherd's Fritillary were on hand at lunch itself, while a walk down to the river and across to the meadow on the far side revealed Iberian Marbled White, *Panoptes* Blue, Heath and Silver-washed Fritillaries. The river itself had dragonflies and damselflies on it, including White Featherleg, Western Demoiselle and Large Pincertail, and in the water itself an Iberian Waterfrog was happy to pose. There were orchids under the trees and near the river, including Robust Marsh Orchid, Broad-leaved Helleborine and Red Helleborine.

We carried on, closer to home down by the Aragón River at the Martes Bridge, where we finished up the day with Marsh Helleborine and Rock Grayling.



Red-underwing Skippers

Day 5

Sunday 2nd July

The weather seemed brighter and stiller today, so we headed up to the high mountains, specifically aiming for the Portalet Pass, hoping for some high mountain species and glorious scenery. Our plans suffered a minor hiccup when we discovered that the main road to the frontier was closed for a mountain triathlon, so we took an unplanned detour to Panticosa Spa instead. There by the artificial lake, surrounded by lofty peaks we parked where we could, as the place was full of weekend holidaymakers also out to enjoy the mountains. We hadn't even closed the van doors when we had a Crested Tit calling just above our heads. We walked around the southern edge of the

lake, amongst the boulders and pine trees and were soon rewarded with butterflies and other lepidoptera – Queen of Spain fritillaries, Piedmont and Chapman's Ringlet, Mother Shipton, Chimney Sweeper, Mazarine Blue, Sooty Copper and fleeting glimpses of Apollo. Having spent a very pleasant hour and a half, we estimated that the road was due to be open again, so returned to the Portalet Pass.

Here, leaving the busy shopping emporia behind us we quickly found Marmots, Yellowhammers and the high mountain prize of the Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush. Mountain flowers such as the Perennial Cornflower were still out, so too Yellow Gentians, Danesblood, Alpenrose, Cobleek and Alpine Toadflax. Lefebvre's Ringlets were found, Amanda's and Small Blues, Scarce Copper and some more Apollos. But the wind started getting up, and some clouds threatened to cross over from France, so we headed downhill to have our picnic in a carpark a couple of km south of the frontier. Here we had splendid views down the valley, and while enjoying our lunch were rewarded by some close ups of Egyptian Vulture, Red-backed Shrike and a Northern Wheatear that posed on a rock just a few metres away.

We carried on down to La Sarra reservoir, just a short trip down the valley, where again, with weekend traffic we were pushed to find parking space. But once out on the path going upstream, we quickly found plenty of butterflies to enjoy, despite the mountaineers striding down past us. Late, or possibly second-brood Orange Tip and Duke of Burgundy were pleasant surprises, and we quickly found Green-veined Whites, Spotted Fritillaries and Mazarine Blues. But the muddy puddles were the best of all. Amongst the crowds of Small, Silver-studded and Idas Blues there were a couple of the Pyrenean endemic Gavarnie Blues, enjoying the minerals, which I was particularly excited about. Our path took us onto one of the larger meadows up the valley, and there, to Steve's great excitement, we came across a very worn-out Clouded Apollo.

As we were enjoying the scenery, we were surprised to come across three people walking down the valley carrying large butterfly nets. Catching and handling butterflies is by and large prohibited in Spain, unless you have a licence, as I do. I was all prepared to challenge them, when from a distance I recognised Yeray and Ruth, President and Secretary of Zerynthia, the principle Spanish Butterfly Conservation Association of which I am a member. It transpired that they were doing some research for the Spanish Ministry of Ecology specifically on Clouded Apollos and had found several in great condition a few km further up the valley. As it turned out Linda and Rob knew them from a previous visit to Spain, so some of Spain's small Lepidoptera-loving community congregated in an amenable gathering in the field!



Blues at a muddy puddle!

Our return trip down to the carpark didn't work out quite as planned, as a neat little metal footbridge that crosses the stream, allowing a circular walk through more open, sunnier meadows on the other river bank, had been washed away in a storm just three days previously. But we made good use of retracing our steps by finding some Broad-leaved Marsh, Common Spotted and Greater Butterfly to add to our orchid list.

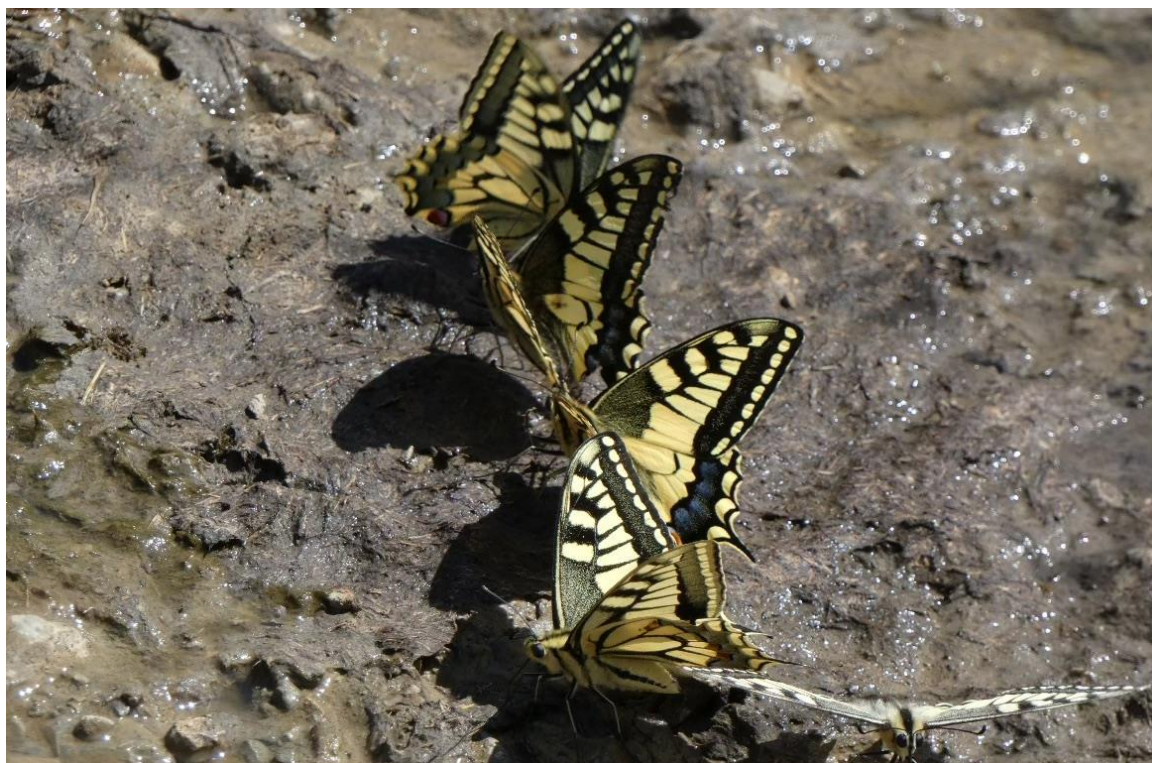
Day 6

Monday 3rd July

The night had been calm, with no wind, so we had been able to put out the moth traps. Privet and Spurge Hawkmoths were again amongst the highlights, along with a Leopard, Silver Y, *Palpita vitrealis* and Yellow Shell. Luckily absent were the Pine processionary moths, usually such a bane of late spring trapping. Halfway through our recording we were rudely interrupted by a terrible clonking and tinkling of bells from the road past the house. We rushed out through the gates to see a large “cabaña” or mixed flock of sheep and goats being driven up alongside Casa Sarasa. This particular flock, numbering 1,500 animals is originally from the mountain village of Hecho. It had recently spent the winter months on the plains in the Ebro depression and was now headed for the high mountain pastures to enjoy the summer grass and the lower temperatures. These transhumant flocks of seasonally migratory sheep have for millennia been moulding the biodiversity of the Pyrenees and other mountain ranges. Each sheep can transport up to 3,000 seeds lodged in their fleeces, and as they graze and walk their way between habitats separated by more than 200kms in horizontal distance and over an altitudinal range of almost 3000m they have been super propagators of diversity as the seeds fall from the wool or are deposited in droppings along the way. Nibbling away at the grass, trampling down the young bushes, shrubs and saplings that would spring up in their place, they have been providing varied and mixed ecosystems in which the Pyrenees' extraordinary variety of flora and associated fauna has been able to thrive. The huge numbers of plants and butterflies that we enjoy on these trips is largely due to them, the much reduced and seriously threatened flocks of migrating sheep. It was such a pleasure to see them in action and little did we suspect, it was going to be a feature of the rest of the day.



After breakfast we headed for the Aisa Valley, one of the highlights of any trip to this part of the Pyrenees at any time of year. The sun was shining, there was little wind and right at the top of the valley, only about 20 cars in the carpark. Soon we found ourselves in the upper part of the valley enjoying the broad panorama of mountain peaks, gentle meadows and little copses of woodland going up the slopes. The butterflies were out in good numbers along the pathways, gathered around fresh cowpats and drinking from the stream. One spot had about twenty pristine recently emerged Swallowtails fluttering at the minerals, whilst another probably had fifty Marbled, Oberthur's, Red-underwing and Southern Grizzled Skippers. Blues were there in abundance too – Osiris, Idas, Mazarine and Turquoise amongst them. False Heath Fritillaries, de Prunner's Ringlet and dozens of Small Tortoiseshells were also trying to get in the action. Down by the river we were very pleased to find a couple of Niobe Fritillaries too. They are never abundant, and we don't always find them on this trip, so they were a very satisfying addition to the list.



Swallowtails

A little further along we found a couple of farmers unloading some calves from a small truck. They had just brought their herd of 230 cows to this high summer pasture by foot, whilst these little stragglers had needed to be transported here by vehicle. They were to join the 700 sheep already in the upper valley, busily grazing away, doing their fine work of conservation in this amazing ecosystem. Our conversation was brought to a rapid halt when we noticed a continuous movement of three or four Egyptian Vultures toing and froing over a rise in the middle distance. The farmers set off to investigate, and when we caught up with them later on, they reported that one of the sheep had miscarried and that the vultures had been doing what vultures do best, clearing up afterwards.

When we all felt hungry enough, we headed back down to the van and drove a short distance to the Abi picnic spot, on the edge of the beech forest, near a stream. We had happily set ourselves up on the covered picnic tables, when someone suddenly exclaimed that there was a Grey Squirrel in the rafters. Well, Grey Squirrels are very infrequent in Spain still (luckily), so as we all got up to investigate, our totally unabashed lunch guest came out into the open and revealed itself to be an Edible Dormouse (*Glis glis*). It was quite untimid and sat there in full view for

the duration of lunchtime. A man from the neighbouring table left a raw almond out on the beam, and the dormouse very happily chomped away at it, giving us close ups of little paws and puffed out cheeks. Very sweet!

After lunch and the dormouse excitement had quietened down, we headed out to do some more butterfly hunting. A nearby meadow had only a few of our target species' foodplant, the Cross Gentian. But it turned out to be enough, as over the next half an hour or so, we managed to come across a dozen or more of the rare and seriously threatened Mountain Alcon Blue.

The previously cloud-free sky was by now covering over, and while it was still warm, we decided to try our luck again a bit closer to home. We drove back down to Berdún, where there were no clouds and the temperature was at a warm 30°C and then went over towards the Biniés gorge. Melanie had previously reported that a little meadow on the Berdún side of the gorge was awash with butterflies, so we thought we would give it a go for half an hour or so. Imagine our dismay when we found that the much-admired flock of sheep that had paraded past the house in the morning had spent the whole day resting from the heat in that very meadow and were now ambling down towards the narrow gorge, totally blocking the road for cars coming in the same direction! We couldn't get past the flock, and despite it's somewhat crushed and down-trodden appearance we decided by popular consent that we would give the meadow a chance anyway. It would have been a lot better the day before, but amongst the trampled grass and fresh droppings we nonetheless we found good numbers of High Brown Fritillaries, White Letter and Sloe Hairstreaks to add to our lists.

Day 7

Tuesday 4th July

Yet again the weather looked gloomy and threatening, and it appeared that any of our remaining options for excursions might end in a storm. We had put out just one moth trap under cover the previous night, and it hadn't been particularly successful for new species. Apart from the abundant four spots, White Shoulders, Spotted Sulphur and Scarce Footmen we had some Small Lappetts, Treble Bars, Blacknecks and a couple of non-UK *Spatalia argentina* to add to our lists. But after breakfast we agreed we would give the Roncal Valley a chance, as the high pass and the Contienda Valley are great places to visit if at all possible. What a good decision that turned out to be!

Our first stop was a small meadow by a bridge and stream, on the edge of the woods. It was absolutely heaving with butterflies, especially up on the brambles around the limits of the field. In a few minutes we had quickly added several new species to the list, including Peacock, Green-underside Blue, Provençal and Dark Green Fritillary and Ringlet. We decided to press on and try to make it up to the pass before the weather changed for the worse, despite this being such a great and diverse spot and Sean having found so many things to photograph. As we pushed up the valley it appeared that there were few clouds in sight, so we carried on up to the high pass that crosses over to France, hoping to make it to the Contienda Valley at the least. But no! The French clouds suddenly came rolling over and within minutes we were plunged into the broiling "Boira" as it is known, visibility was down to a dozen metres and the van's thermometer marked that the temperature had plunged 12°C in a question of seconds. Clearly this was no place for butterfly hunters, so we turned round and returned to the valley floor and the magical Rincón de Belagua. First we tried the meadows behind the beech woods, which gave us a few Green-veined Whites and some Wood Whites as well as a couple of bedraggled blues. Somewhat dispirited we resolved to have lunch then return to the first meadow, "Sean's Meadow" as it had now been christened.

We had lunch at the picnic tables on the edge of the woods and decided to have coffee and cake at the excellent café in the wooden cabin. As we ordered our coffees, I casually enquired of the woman behind the counter if anybody had seen any orchids there recently. “Yes” she replied, “at least three”. Knowing what she meant, as I had been with Chris Gibson when he had led this holiday for Naturetrek in 2018, I asked for specific directions, and once we had all finished our coffees we headed off into the woods, to search for the Holy Grail of European Orchids, the mysterious Ghost Orchid.

We reached the right area, and all spread out searching the leaf litter as the sunlight filtered down in patches of brightness and dark onto the featureless floor. “We are looking for something colourless and about 12 cms tall” I instructed, to a collective groan. We searched and searched for more than half an hour, changed area slightly and were pretty much prepared to give up when Steve let out a strangled cry of “I’ve found it!” Well, to say we were excited barely does justice to the collective emotion of finding one of the rarest and irregular plants in Western Europe! We spent another twenty minutes taking photos and selfies, while being extremely careful not to tread on any other plants nearby. It really was a most fortuitous find, coming after an extremely wet and cool spring, which possibly was a factor. This has been the second time it has been found on this Naturetrek Butterflies and Moths holiday in the past five years. Not the same plant, and not in the same place, albeit in the same part of the same beech Forest, we had only spent time looking for it because the weather had turned bad up at the top of the mountain. Just good luck, serendipity if you will, plus the eagle-eyed vision of Steve!

After that moment of euphoria, we decided to stick to the original plan and return to Sean’s meadow for more butterflies and insects. After a good while enjoying the abundant activity there we turned for home, crossing into the Ansó Valley. At the bottom of the valley, we turned into the now famous Biniés Gorge meadow, on the northern end, and it didn’t disappoint. We had planned to be there for half an hour, but time stands still when the brambles, dwarf elders, scabious and hawthorns are full of flowers and there are butterflies everywhere! An hour and forty minutes later we dragged ourselves away from the one of the consistently best spots on this consistently good holiday for diversity and insect rich habitats. No time for doing the checklist before dinner, and barely time for a shower – but that’s what comes from being in the right place at the right time when you are enjoying yourself so much!

At the last of our excellent dinners Sean read out a poem he had found by Michael Longley called the Ghost Orchid – a fitting finale to what had been an excellent last full day of the holiday.



Ghost Orchid

Day 8

Wednesday 5th July

The flight back from Bilbao was in the afternoon, so we had some time to make the most of before getting to the airport. Generally speaking, we had seen few blues over the course of the holiday. Quite a few species, but sometimes only one or two individuals of any of those species at any one time, especially in the lower areas of the foothills and around the farmland of Berdún. This had been bothering us, as the wet spring had left lots of flowers and plenty of all sorts of food plants, and it would be hard to identify any radical change in farming practices which might have had a negative impact over such a short period. So we planned to try and find some blues on this, our last chance.

To this end we stopped at a scruffy bit of wasteland off a very minor road near Salvatierra de Esca. Poor gravelly soil with gorse, thyme and scabious at the edge of cultivated fields, unharvested wheat and barley, it looked like pretty good habitat for blues, I thought. Golden Orioles were calling from a nearby wood, as were Garden Warblers. The very first butterfly we found was a Ripart's Anomalous Blue which was a nice addition to our lists, then a few Chapman's and a couple of Common Blues, amongst the Fritillaries, Woodland Graylings, Marbled Whites and Cleopatras. But that was it – none of the Chalkhills, Small or Short-tailed Blues that you might expect to find, nor even the Adonis, which is pretty ubiquitous. So not just Berdún it would seem. Let's see next year.



Ripart's Anomalous Blue

After a while we carried on, stopping for a brief peer into the Arbayun Gorge, before continuing to the Ataria Wetland visitors centre on the outskirts of Vitoria. It was a good place for our picnic lunch, with a café and loos, and in the pools we managed to see some terrapins and heard a Great Reed Warbler singing. But the best spot was in the park bordering the visitor centre where a few Lang's Short-tailed Blues were happily bobbing around the flowers, as well as a couple of Mediterranean Bluet damselflies.

And so to the airport and the end of another great Naturetrek holiday. Our butterfly tally reached 114 species, birds 82, our orchids 16, while Rob and Linda compiled an impressive 89 species long list of other invertebrates, which is attached to this report. It had been a great week of pottering about in insect and flower-rich environments in the company of enthusiastic, generous-spirited people, who made the holiday a really worthwhile and enriching experience for all involved. There really is nothing quite like spending a week in the field, nine pairs of eyes and ears sharing everything, in one of the best European biodiversity hotspots, the Spanish Pyrenees.

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Species lists

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>
Spanish Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i>
Apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>
Clouded Apollo	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>
Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>
Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>
Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias australis</i>
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>
Orange Tip	<i>Antiocharis cardamines</i>
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>
Spanish Purple Hairstreak	<i>Laeosopis roboris</i>
Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium ilicis</i>
False Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium esculi</i>
Sloe Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acaciae</i>
Blue-spot Hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia spini</i>
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia w-album</i>
Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>
Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>
Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>
Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>
Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>
Osiris Blue	<i>Cupido osiris</i>
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>
Mountain Alcon Blue	<i>Maculinea rebeli</i>
Gavarnie Blue	<i>Plebejus pyrenaicus</i>
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>
Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus idas</i>
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>
Spanish Brown Argus	<i>Aricia morronensis</i>
Southern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia cramera</i>
Amanda's Blue	<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>
Escher's Blue	<i>Polyommatus escheri</i>
Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>
Ripart's Anamalous Blue	<i>Agrodiaetus ripartii</i>
Turquoise Blue	<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>
Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>
Spanish Chalkhill Blue	<i>Polyommatus albicans</i>
Provençal Chalkhill Blue	<i>Polyommatus hispanus</i>
Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>
Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Inachis io</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>
High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>
Niobe Fritillary	<i>Argynnis niobe</i>
Queen Of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>
Twin-spot Fritillary	<i>Brenthis hecate</i>
Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>
Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>
Sheperd's Fritillary	<i>Boloria pales</i>
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>
Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Boloria dia</i>
Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>
Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>
False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>
Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>
Provençal Fritillary	<i>Mellicta deione</i>
Meadow Fritillary	<i>Mellicta parthenoides</i>
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>
Iberian Marbled White	<i>Melanargia lachesis</i>
Spanish Marbled White	<i>Melanargia ines</i>
Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Rock Grayling	<i>Hipparchia alcyone</i>
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>
Striped Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fidia</i>
Great Banded Grayling	<i>Brinesia circe</i>
De Prunner's Ringlet	<i>Erebia triaria</i>
Piedmont Ringlet	<i>Erebia meolans</i>
Chapman's Ringlet	<i>Erebia palarica</i>
Lefébvre's Ringlet	<i>Erebia lefebvrei</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Dusky Meadow Brown	<i>Hyponephele lycaon</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>
Southern Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia cecilia</i>
Spanish Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia bathseba</i>
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>
Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>
Safflower Skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>
Southern Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvoides</i>
Rosy Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus onopordi</i>
Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>
Cinquefoil Skipper	<i>Pyrgus cirsii</i>
Red Underwing Skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>
Marbled Skipper	<i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i>
Southern Marbled Skipper	<i>Carcharodus boeticus</i>
Tufted Marbled Skipper	<i>Carcharodus flocciferus</i>
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>
Lulworth Skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>

Moths

Common name	Scientific name
Caught in trap 29 June 03/4 July	
Zerny's Wood Umber	<i>Menophra thumifera</i>
**	<i>Choreutis nemorana</i>
Goat	<i>Cossus cossus</i>
Leopard	<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>
**	<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i>
**	<i>Palpita vitrealis</i>
**	<i>Euchromius ramburiellus</i>
**	<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>
Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonella binaria</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Chinese Character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>
Lackey	<i>Malcosoma neutria</i>
Small Lappet	<i>Phyllodesma ilicifolia</i>
Lime Hawkmoth	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>
Privet Hawkmoth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>
Spurge Hawkmoth	<i>Hyles euphorbiae</i>
Ochreous Wave	<i>Idaea serpentata</i>
Bright Wave	<i>Idaea ochrata</i>
Sub-angled Wave	<i>Scopula nigropunctata</i>
Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>
Lime-speck Pug	<i>Eupithecia centareata</i>
Treble Bar	<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>
Brussels Lace	<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>
Swallow Prominent	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>
Yellow Tail	<i>Euproctis similis</i>
Ruby Tiger	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>
4 Spotted Footman	<i>Lithosia cuadra</i>
Scarce Footman	<i>Eilema complana</i>
Blackneck	<i>Lygephila pastinum</i>
Small Purple-barred	<i>Phytometra vidriaria</i>
Passenger	<i>Dysgonia algira</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>
Spotted Sulphur	<i>Acontia trabealis</i>
4 Spotted	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i>
Knot Grass	<i>Acronita ruminicis</i>
Marbled Clover	<i>Heliothis viriplaca</i>
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>
Scarce Bordered Straw	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>
Guernsey Underwing	<i>Polyphaenis sericata</i>
Light Brocade	<i>Laconabia w-latinum</i>
Pale Shouldered Brocade	<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>
Bright Line Brown Eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>
White Point	<i>Mythmia albipuncta</i>
The Clay	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>
Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow UW	<i>Noctua janthe</i>
Coral Bordered Wave	<i>Idaea ostrinaria</i>
Fettered Dyer	<i>Itame vincularia</i>
Alhambran Annulet	<i>Nychiodes andalusaria</i>
Oak Hawkmoth	<i>Marumba quercus</i>
**	<i>Khorassina compositella</i>
Argentine Moth	<i>Spatalia argentina</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Spanish Least Wave	<i>Idaea mustelata</i>
Moths out and about	
Mother Shipton	<i>Euclidia mi</i>
Latticed Heath	<i>Chismia clathrata</i>
Chimney Sweeper	<i>Odezia atrata</i>
Black-veined moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>
Longhorn moth	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>
Scarce Forester	<i>Jordanita globulariae</i>
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>
Woodland Burnet	<i>Zygaena osterodensis</i>
Billowing Burnet	<i>Zygaena ephiliates</i>
Romeo Burnet	<i>Zygaena romeo</i>
Transparent Burnet	<i>Zygaaena purpuralis</i>

Other invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name
Plecoptera - Stoneflies	
a Stonefly	<i>Perla sps.</i>
Orthoptera – Bush-crickets, Crickets and Grasshoppers	
Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>
Great Green Bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>
a Saddle-backed Bush-cricket	<i>Ephippiger sp.</i>
Speckled Bush-cricket	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>
a Bog Bush-cricket	<i>Metrioptera sp.</i>
Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>
Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>
Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>
Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulescens</i>
Mantodea - Mantids	
Mantis	<i>Empusa fasciata</i>
Hemiptera - Bugs	
Assassin Bug	<i>Rhynocorus cuspidatus</i>
a Rhopalid Bug	<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>
Black and Red Bug	<i>Lygaeus equestris</i>
a Groundbug	<i>Melanocoryphus albomaculatus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
a Groundbug	<i>Spilostethus pandurus</i>
a Groundbug	<i>Spilostethus saxatilis</i>
AC Milan Shieldbug	<i>Gryphosoma lineatum</i>
a Shieldbug	<i>Codophila varia</i>
a Shieldbug	<i>Carpocoris mediterraneus</i>
a Shieldbug	<i>Carpocoris pudicus</i>
Hairy Shieldbug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>
Bishop's Mitre Shieldbug	<i>Aelia acuminata</i>
a Mirid Bug	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>
a Mirid Bug	<i>Capsodes flavomarginatus</i>
a Mirid Bug	<i>Hadrodemus m-flavum</i>
Rose-spotted Plant Bug	<i>Calocoris roseomaculatus</i>
Cicada	<i>Cicada orni</i>
Cicada	<i>Tibicina haematodes</i>
Neuroptera – Lacewings, Antlions and Owlflies	
an Owlfly	<i>Libelloides longicornis</i>
Coleoptera - Beetles	
Black-and-yellow Longhorn Beetle	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>
Red-collared Longhorn Beetle	<i>Dinoptera collaris</i>
Speckled Longhorn Beetle	<i>Pachytodes cerambyciformis</i>
Black-striped Longhorn Beetle	<i>Stenurella melanura</i>
Small Black Longhorn Beetle	<i>Stenurella nigra</i>
Tawny Longhorn Beetle	<i>Stictoleptura fulva</i>
Red Longhorn Beetle	<i>Stictoleptura rubra</i>
Blood-red Longhorn Beetle	<i>Anastrangalia sanguinolenta</i>
a Longhorn Beetle	<i>Chlorophorus ruficornis</i>
a Longhorn Beetle	<i>Stictoleptura cordigera</i>
a Longhorn Beetle	<i>Stenopterus rufus</i>
a Longhorn Beetle	<i>Monochamus sutor</i>
a wasp Beetle	<i>Clytus rhamni</i>
a False Blister Beetle	<i>Anogcodes seladonius</i>
Swollen-thighed Flower Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>
Common Soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>
Bee-hive Beetle	<i>Trichodes alvearius</i>
an orange and black beetle	<i>Trichodes apiarius</i>
Spanish Fly	<i>Lytta vesicatoria</i>
an orange and black Oil Beetle	<i>Mylabris variabilis</i>
a green and gold beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus sp.</i>
a leaf beetle	<i>Lachnaia paradoxa</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Lily Beetle	<i>Lilioceris lili</i>
Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>
7-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Bee Chafer	<i>Trichius fasciatus</i>
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>
a Chafer Beetle	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>
a Chafer Beetle	<i>Tropinota hirta</i>
a yellow Weevil	<i>Lixus sp.</i>
Diptera - Flies	
Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>
a Hoverfly	<i>Chrysotoxum festivum</i>
a Hoverfly	<i>Dasysyrphus albostrigatus</i>
a Hoverfly	<i>Meliscaeva auricollis</i>
a Hoverfly	<i>Volucella inflata</i>
a Hoverfly	<i>Sphaerophoria sp.</i>
Hottentot Fly Hoverfly	<i>Villa hottentotta</i>
Narcissus Fly Hoverfly	<i>Merodon equestris</i>
Wasp Hoverfly	<i>Doros profuges</i>
Furry Pond Fly (a Hoverfly)	<i>Sericomyia superbiens</i>
a Parasitic Fly	<i>Tachina grossa</i>
a Parasitic Fly	<i>Tachina fera</i>
a Parasitic Fly	<i>Ectophasia crassipennis</i>
a Parasitic Fly	<i>Mintho compressa</i>
a green-eyed Horsefly	<i>Philipomyia aprica</i>
a Bee-Fly	<i>Bombylius cruciatus</i>
a Bee-Fly	<i>Hemipenthes morio</i>
Broad Centurion Soldier Fly	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>
Hymenoptera – Ants, Bees, Wasps and Relatives	
Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>
Mammoth Wasp	<i>Scolia hortorum</i>
Parasitic Wasp	<i>Gasteruption jaculator</i>
a Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes nimpha</i>
a Jewel Wasp	<i>Chrysis sp.</i>
a Gall Wasp	<i>Diplolepis mayri</i> (gall on rose)
a Gall Wasp	<i>Andricus kollari</i> (Marble gall on oak)
Araneae - Spiders	
Oak Spider	<i>Aculepeira ceropegia</i>
Brown Crab Spider	<i>Pistius truncatus</i>
red and black Jumping Spider	<i>Philaeus chrysops</i>

Common name	Scientific name
a Crab Spider	<i>Misumena vatia</i>

Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>
Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>
Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Western Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>

Other vertebrates

Common name	Scientific name
Mammals	
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>
Alpine Marmot	<i>Marmotta marmotta</i>
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>
Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Amphibians & Reptiles	
Iberian Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>
Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>
Iberian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>
Western Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>
Iberian 3-toed Skink	<i>Chalcides striatus</i>
Dragonflies	
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Western Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx xanthosoma</i>
Mediterranean Bluet	<i>Coeragion caerulescens</i>
Large Pincertail	<i>Onychogomphus uncatus</i>
Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>

Flora

Scientific name	Common name
PINOPSIDA (GYMNOSPERMS)	CONIFERS
Cupressaceae	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper
Pinaceae	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
MAGNOLIOPSIDA	FLOWERING PLANTS
Magnoliidae (Dicotyledons)	
Aceraceae	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier maple
Anacardiaceae	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic tree
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine tree
Apiaceae	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	Sickle-leaved Hare's-ear
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Pyrenean Eryngo

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>	a Sermountain
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain
<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Spignel
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
Araliaceae	Ivy Family
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
Aristolochiaceae	Birthwort Family
<i>Aristolochia pistolochia</i>	-
Asteraceae	Daisy Family
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Andrayala integrifolia</i>	Andrayala
<i>Artemesia herba-alba</i>	Pyrenean Wormwood
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy
<i>Carduncellus mitissimus</i>	Dwarf Blue Thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Catananche caerulea</i>	Cupid's Dart
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Perennial Cornflower
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow Star-thistle
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Blue Lettuce
<i>Leuzia conifera</i>	Leuzia
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Pallenis
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>	-
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss
<i>Lithodora diffusa</i>	Scrambling Gromwell
<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Gromwell
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Alpine Forget-me-not
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower Mustard
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Common Winter-cress
<i>Biscutella laevigata</i>	Buckler Mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse
<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i>	Greater Cuckooflower
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Candytuft

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i>	Sad Stock
Buxaceae	Box Family
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Mountain Sheepsbit
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
Carophyllaceae	Pink Family
<i>Dianthus hispanicus</i>	-
<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i>	Petrocoptis
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family
<i>Fumana ericoides</i>	Fumana
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rockrose
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rockrose
<i>H.nummularium</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>	Pink Rockrose
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Pink Bindweed
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder
Cornaceae	Dogwood Family
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common Dogwood
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Umbelicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
Dipsacaceae	Teasel Family
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i>	Wood Scabious
Ericaceae	Heath Family
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	Alpenrose
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Euphobia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Euphorbia characias</i> subsp. <i>characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge
Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>	Pink Kidney Vetch
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	False Vetch
<i>Astragalus sempervirens</i>	Mountain Tragacanth
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i>	-
<i>Echinospartum horridum</i>	Echinospartum
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	Scorpion Vetch
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter Vetch
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin
<i>Ononis fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Restharrow
<i>Ononis natrix</i>	Large Yellow Restharrow
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Wild Pea
<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's Teeth
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Alpine Clover
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover
<i>Vicia pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Vetch
Fagaceae	Oak Family
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Oak
Fumariaceae	Fumitory Family
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Fumitory
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill
Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family
<i>Hypericum nummularium</i>	Western St John's-wort
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground Pine
<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Bugle
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil-thyme
<i>Horminum pyrenaicum</i>	Dragonmouth

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram
<i>Phlomis herba-venti</i>	-
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	-
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Perennial Thyme
Lentibulariaceae	Butterwort Family
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort
Linaceae	Flax Family
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Beautiful Flax
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial Flax
Loranthaceae	Mistletoe Family
<i>Viscum album subsp. austriacum</i>	Mistletoe
Moraceae	Mulberry Family
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Wild Fig
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	Wild Jasmine
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Field Poppy
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family
<i>Armeria maritima subsp. alpina</i>	Mountain Thrift
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. foemina</i>	Blue pimpernel
<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i>	Ciliate Rock-jasmine
<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>	Coris
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Common Columbine
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Consolida regalis</i>	Forking Larkspur
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	Love-in-a-mist
<i>Ranunculus amplexicaulis</i>	Amplexicaule Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus pyrenaicus</i>	Pyrenean Buttercup
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Frangulus alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Geum pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Avens
<i>Potentilla crantzii</i>	Alpine Cinquefoil
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Madder
Saxifragaceae	Saxifrage Family
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>	Pyrenean Saxifrage
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Chaenorhinum organifolium</i>	Malling Toadflax
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove
<i>Linaria supina</i>	Pyrenean Toadflax
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary Mullein
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane
Thymelaceae	Daphne Family
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

Scientific name	Common name
Valerianaceae	Valerian Family
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
Vitaceae	Vine Family
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Wild Grape-vine
Liliidae (Monocotyledons)	
Dioscoreaceae	Yam Family
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
Liliaceae	Lily Family
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Allium moly</i>	Yellow Garlic
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	Round-headed leek
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	Blue Aphyllanthes
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White Asphodel
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	Brown Blubell
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon Lily
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom
<i>Veratrum album</i>	White False Helleborine
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza elata</i>	Robust Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza fuschii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Broad-leaved Marsh Orchid
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> agg.	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade
<i>Orchis coriophora</i>	Bug Orchid
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid
<i>Plantathera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine
<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i>	GHOST ORCHID
<i>Neottia nidusavis</i>	Bird's nest Orchid
<i>Hypopitis monotropa</i>	Yellow Bird's nest Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heat Spotted Orchid